

No. 13

When Lovely Maiden Stoops To Folly

By Laura Jean Libbey

He had lived such an honorable life; he had been so proud of his unblemished reputation and the rank he held in the hearts of his fellow men; he had been so unutterably blest, his life enriched with the choicest gifts heaven seemed to have bestowed, and now suddenly, like a thunder-bolt from a summer sky, his life lay in ruins around him—he, the district attorney, the chief of the people, the betrayer of one of the proudest girls in the metropolis, the son of criminals, born in the very midst of the heinous crime, the son of James Roundtree, the noted criminal, who was serving a long sentence in prison for one of the most dastardly and cruel crimes, and—
—and Ann Roundtree, who was also behind the bars. Oh, God! the horror—the pity of it!

The shameful story of his life would be known to the whole world sooner or later. While he was attending to the duties of his office the sword which was to slay him would fall any day, any hour upon his headless neck. What a sensation there would be in the papers, that loved to drag down a shining light! They would clamor for his removal, remarking: "How dreadful it is that the son of James and Ann Roundtree should be driving criminals to the wall by holding such a position of honor as district attorney." How they would comment upon it, and how horrified his friends would be! There was but one step possible—he must resign. And Gertrude—his beautiful, proud, perfect Gertrude—how horrified she would be when she read the story! She would turn from him, fly from him as though his very presence bore contagion and that would be sure to kill him.

When he arose from his bed of sickness, James Van Drisel, not so terribly altered as his friends looked at him in wonder. Mr. Hamilton, who had seen the great change in him, and still more troubled by his persistent refusal to see Gertrude. He was rather mollified by his son's version of the difficulty, however. In talking over the matter, Dick had said:

"You do not see the matter in the right light, father. Jimmie Van Drisel is so proud to permit Gertrude to see him while he is looking like a victim, that he is a walking advertisement for a grave yard, as it were, with his deathly white face and hollow cheeks, to say nothing of the hair being almost gone from the top of his head. I do not mind him for wanting to keep away until he recovers a little. He is fearful that the impression he might make on her now—at this crisis in the stage of his life affair—might be too high. Gertrude and Gertrude must learn to wait. You must certainly give him his way in this matter."

How strange it was that, in the hour of James Van Drisel's bitterest agony he thought of Jerry Carr's words:

"If you persecute my poor father when he is innocent, and send him to prison, heaven will curse you for it. Joy will turn to sorrow, and your golden hopes will turn to Dead Sea fruit on your lips."

It had all happened just as she had predicted, and he felt to wondering whether or not the girl's father were indeed guilty. During the fortnight which followed, Van Drisel, after much thought and many bitter heartaches, concluded that there were three things which his honor—and how, fatherly love—dictated at the word—prompted him to do, and that was, resign his office of district attorney, whose duty it was to prosecute criminals, give Gertrude back her freedom—yes, break the golden chain that bound them, at any cost, rather than link her life to that of the son of criminals, both of whom—oh, the bitter, awful shame of it—were even then behind prison bars.

James Van Drisel believed fully that the sins and taints of parents were transmitted to the children of their race for generations. If he married Gertrude, and God gave them children, and they should go wrong, like all his ancestors, had done, he would live to see her broken hearted, and hear her cry out in agony night and day:

"Ah, heaven! why did you marry me, knowing this? You might have foreseen it. My marriage with you has cursed my life, broken my heart, and dragged an unsullied name into the mire of dishonor."

He shuddered at the thought. No, no; it could not be; he must break off his marriage with Gertrude, whom he loved better than his life.

And at last, but by no means least, he must return the vast fortune of the Van Drisels; for now that he knew he was not their grandson, it was not right to keep it. They had registered him to give all that he could spare to the Methodist church when he was done with it. How strange that he was parted so wide from the Methodist faith; for he had been baptized a Catholic by the mother who bore him.

As the latter thought drifted across his troubled mind, another thought came to him like an inspiration. That would be the very means to bring about a rupture between Gertrude and himself. He realized that, dearly as she loved him, she would give him up rather than wed one of different faith.

He would write to her, and tell her that he was a Methodist no longer, but that during his illness he had been converted to the Catholic belief.

He knew what would happen then. Ah, heaven, help him! he knew, too well. As soon as the mails could return it, he would receive back his betrothal ring from Gertrude, and she would write him that in that case all was over be-

tween them for evermore. She would not question his right to follow any faith that he truly believed in, but would add that she deemed it wisest and best to set apart ways, and that from that time on they would be as widely parted as though one of them lay in the grave.

Yes, that was the only good reason he could offer to Gertrude for breaking off their betrothal, and in this way she would be made to break it if not of her own free will, so that he would not be troubled upon paper after he had written them that he determined he would see Gertrude and tell her himself.

Sitting the action to the thought, he went to the Hamilton mansion that evening. Dick just opened the door as he stretched forth his hand to touch the bell.

"Why, is it you, Van, my boy?" cried Gertrude's brother, walking right in, and ringing for some one to tell his sister you are here. She is not expecting you, but she will be heartily glad you are here, of course. You will pardon me for not going, but the fact is, I have an important engagement for this evening, and am almost late now."

CHAPTER XVII.

Thus it happened that Van Drisel entered the dimly lighted drawing room unannounced.

"Listen, Gertrude," young Aldrich was saying. "By the great love I bear you, you owe it to me to listen, even though you are so soon to marry Van Drisel."

"The old love between us is past," answered Gertrude. "Why drag forth the memory of it, now that it is too late?"

"I must know the truth, why you turned so suddenly against me and would not see me, even returning my letter unopened, avoiding me on every occasion, and giving me no opportunity to speak to you?" he cried, hoarsely.

"You mean to say you do not understand why I have said with you?" exclaimed Gertrude, in amazement.

"I tell you solemnly, truthfully, that I have not the faintest idea," he returned; "adding to it, would it were good for my heart to know. It was not like you to turn against one without just cause; surely it was not, Gertrude."

"I sent you a note by my friend, Pauline Oakes, and the language of it was plain enough," Gertrude answered.

"Sent me a note Miss Oakes?" exclaimed Aldrich, in a tone of great surprise. "This is news to me, Gertrude. I have never received a note, I assure you. What were the contents of it?"

"Did not receive it?" echoed Gertrude.

"Do you mean to tell me that my friend Pauline failed to deliver the note I entrusted to her for you? Surely you can not mean it."

"I repeat that Miss Oakes never delivered a note or letter to me from you," he answered, gravely.

"Then—then you have both been terribly duped," cried Gertrude in a choking voice. "I will tell you all now; it would not benefit me to keep anything back."

"After a moment's pause, she began—

"It came about in this way. One morning Pauline ran in to pay me an early call. You know we were such warm friends we came and went to each other's houses when we liked. In the course of the conversation Pauline mentioned having met, at a matinee the day before, a young girl who was stopping at your house, and who was a great friend of your mother's."

"I confess I was considerably jealous of that girl, because your mother was always hinting to you that she would be delighted to have her a daughter-in-law, so you told of meeting her, and to make the matter the more annoying to me, I heard on all sides how much in love she was with you."

"She told Pauline so much at the matinee that she was mightily intended to make you take her driving the following afternoon at two o'clock, despite the fact that there was some one in the neighborhood whom you were said to fancy."

"You are not wise to permit him to do it, Gertrude," cried Pauline, with a toss of her head. "If he were my lover, he should not go driving with that bewitching little creature, who is really lovely that it is a delight to take a lover from his sweetheart. You could stop it, Gertrude," she declared. "Simply write him if he takes her out driving this afternoon with you, and tell him, forever, take my word for it, he will not go driving with her; and, oh, how changed she will be!"

"I will do it," cried, excitedly, but I dashed, hesitating, in the next breath. It is so late now, suppose he should not receive it in time? I do not believe there is another mail delivery between now and two o'clock."

"I will take it to him myself," answered Pauline. "I can certainly do that much for a friend. I know him and the whole family so very well that it will do an easier matter for me to deliver it."

"I will write you the letter, Stuart," saying in it. "If you took your mother's visitor out driving at two o'clock that afternoon all would be over between you and me forever. I watched, in a fever of excitement, until it was near the noon hour, and—then—then I took up my station behind the lace draperies of the drawing room window, which commanded a view of the residence across the street."

"I saw your team drive up. Your driver swung open. Accompanied by my rival, you ran lightly down the steps. I saw you hand her in carefully, take the ribbon from the coachman's hand, and the next moment you were bowling rapidly down the boulevard with your companion."

"Hush! listen. Do not interrupt me, for I have much to tell you. A very moment Mr. Van Drisel, who is very much in love with you, stood here awaiting my answer."

"My pride was hurt by your action, my heart was wounded by a moment of misapprehension, and I held out my hand to Mr. Van Drisel. I accepted your offer," I said, proudly, and I was startled at the sound of my own voice. It sounded so cold and so harsh. I—I will marry you, Mr. Van Drisel."

A groan broke from Stuart Aldrich's lips.

"Oh, Gertrude!" he cried, "now that you know the truth, that I never loved your mother—will you let this marriage with a man, to whom you only betrothed yourself through a pique, go on? Think before it is too late, do not wreck both of our lives! I have you. You loved me once. Ah, Gertrude! do not turn from me like that and would me back from you. You love me still!"

Van Drisel could hear no more; it seemed to him that his cup of misery was filled to overflowing.

Gertrude, whom he loved with all the strength of his nature, did not care for him—had only consented to marry him in a moment of pique. Ah, this was the cruellest blow of all!

"My daughter has placed your letter in my hands," he said, "and I am come to preside you not to do this rash thing which will part you from Gertrude forever. Why, Van Drisel," he added, earnestly, "you must be mad to contemplate such a thing."

He thought his still more mad when he learned of his intention to resign the office of district attorney, give his vast fortune to the Methodist church, in acknowledgment of his sins, and the gentleman whose name he bore, and go into the life of a poor man.

"I have a fairly good knowledge of law," he said, in answer to Mr. Hamilton's exhortation, "I am not afraid but I shall get along. I shall be poor, but I shall be honest."

No wonder Mr. Hamilton waxed angry as he listened. A very heated discussion ensued between them.

"Nothing can change my decision," said Van Drisel, firmly.

Old Mr. Hamilton left in great indignation.

On the following day his betrothal ring was returned to him by Gertrude without an accompanying word. For some time he gazed fixedly at that little ring of gold, with its single gem shining like a star, which he had been so eagerly in lining upon the slender, beautiful white finger, which he believed would ere long belong to him, to love, and to cherish while life lasted.

How easily life goes wrong. With slow steps he creased over to his cabinet and looked it out of sight.

"My life has been all a mistake from beginning to end," he said to himself. "Happily to end a beautiful decision."

He hated the great world; he was weary of its honors, weary of life, weary of everything.

Ah, if Gertrude could have but stepped from her prison, and written him a word just one word, how it would have cheered and comforted him in the dreary years he must live!

The first great battle of his life had been fought, and he had parted from Gertrude, who was dearer than his own life. No sorrow would hurt him that. Knowing who and what he was, he could never again present himself as a humiliated man at his burning, seething words of righteous scorn. In what was he better than they? Many of them might have had honest parents, God-fearing people, who had been so good and so noble, holding the morality of the pulpit, was the last of a long race of criminals, the most daring and desperate in the country's history.

James Van Drisel reverted to Ann Roundtree, a terrible child would seize him, and he thought of her words—

"No matter what I am, you should stand by me, though all the world were against me."

"Before resigning my office," he thought, "I have two duties to perform—rescuing the case of—of her—who shielded my name, and submitted to imprisonment for me, and to tell the world the truth concerning the portrait."

Try as he would, he could not bring himself to call her by the sacred name of mother.

James Van Drisel was so greatly changed that his associates in the office were greatly troubled over him. Every one marvelled as to why his marriage with beautiful, beautiful Gertrude Hamilton was broken off so suddenly, only his most intimate friends knew why. Gertrude was so coldly haughty, so unapproachable, that her acquaintances dared not presume to question her regarding the matter.

He never afterward quite recovered from the blow he made his way out of the house and back to his own home.

He had a long day followed, and another long night passed as James Van Drisel was able to sit up and write the letter to Gertrude which would be the means of giving her back the freedom which she must so long have.

It was not a long letter that he wrote, and one could see by the way the lines wavered that the hand that held the pen was not steady. In it he simply told Gertrude that he had experienced a change of faith—he had turned from a Protestant to a Catholic, and he left it with her, whether, knowing it, she would still marry him or part from him forever. He said of his life, his future, he left in her hands.

He did not receive an answer from Gertrude all the next day, but in the evening her father came.

(To be continued.)

objection to locate.

"Unless you report, as lawless shall you all perish," thundered the mission aly.

Young Man Not Affraid of Anybody Else's Horses, the leading spirit of the Mission (like John Stuart Mill) club, rose in some agitation.

"How," he asked, not unreasonably, "do you reconcile what you say with the dictum that the only good Indian is a dead Indian?"

Showing conclusively that the aboriginal is a dilettante if not enlightened—Detroit Journal.

CROWNS OF THE KING

WHAT VARIOUS RULERS WEAR WHEN ON THE THRONE.

Representative Headpieces of the Sovereignty Vested in the Heads of Many Nations. Some Hint at Their Origin and Meaning. Valuable Composition of some and Representative Character of the Material of Others.

"Who would not risk his life for a crown?" one of the French conspirators was reported to have exclaimed to Napoleon when that mighty man shrank back from the coup d'état which would either place him upon the throne of France or submerge him in overwhelming disaster.

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The crown possesses in the shape of a monarch is that of the King of Denmark. It is a crown of gold, encircled with diamonds and pearls, and is surmounted by a globe, surmounted by a cross.

In fact, two crowns, which have been welded together. The first is a golden diadem encircled with pearls and precious stones, the other a flaming crown encircled with diamonds. The crown is an enormous sapphire surrounded by four oblong green stones of some unknown kind. Lapidaries disagree as to what these remarkable gems may be. The crown is that of the King of Denmark. This, while comparatively simple in design, is of most artistic workmanship. The leaves by which the crown is surmounted are carved and veined by the most skilled workmen, and are mounted in turn by a magnificent jewel.

The King of the Belgians is an uncorrupted monarch. There is no coronation function in the exact sense of the word. The chief feature of the coronation consists in the King's swearing to preserve the constitution and laws of the country.

Spain had in early times no royal diadem, nor does its crown today. Since the chief feature of the coronation consists in the King's swearing to preserve the constitution and laws of the country.

The Vatican treasures contain a variety of crowns, some of enormous value, which, from the beautiful workmanship and precious stones that adorn them, are rendered priceless. Among this collection is one presented to this King by Queen Isabella of Spain. It is valued at more than \$1,000,000, and weighs over three pounds. Another treasure is the Papal tiara presented by Napoleon to Pius VII. One of its gems is the largest emerald in the world.

The Sultan possesses no crown, coronation being unknown in Turkey. In place of this ceremony is substituted the investiture of the monarch with the sword of Osman. After this is put around the new Sultan with the words: "Take it with faith, for ye have received it from God."

Outside of Europe the crown becomes a rarity. The crown of the Shah of Persia, it is said, may be called, is of an altogether exceptional shape and size. Indeed, it is most frequently described by those who have seen it as a helmet. It is surmounted by a globe, encircled with strings of hanging precious stones, with here and there tufts of feathers ornamented by diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls.

ARTISTIC TRIBUTE.

Hismarch Saragophagus Designed for the German Emperor.

Immediately after Kaiser Wilhelm received the sad tidings of the death of Prince von Bismarck, he commissioned Reinhold Hagen, the great German sculptor, who projected the plans of the new Reichstag building, to plan an artistic monument to the great statesman.

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THE PROGRESS,

A weekly paper devoted to local and general news. Published every Thursday morning by

ROSCOE E. LAW.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12, 1899.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MEETING.

We presume a slim attendance at an annual school meeting means a satisfied community. Saturday's meeting gave color to that deduction since scarcely half a dozen resident taxpayers put in an appearance.

There being no opposition Mr. Brown was once more returned to office. Reports of the treasurer, secretary and teachers were read and adopted.

It was shown that 130 pupils were enrolled during the year, and a good average attendance was maintained.

After some discussion on various matters pertaining to the school the meeting adjourned.

The Territories Lead.

We have received a report from Ottawa of the standing committee on agricultural and colonization. Among the interesting and instructive matter we notice comparative tables of a three year test made at the different experimental farms throughout the Dominion. In every case, whether the grain was wheat, oats, or barley, the Indian Head farm makes the best showing and illustrates the wonderful capabilities of the Northwest.

OATS.

Central Farm, Ottawa,	Bush,	15
Nappan, N. S.	60	21
Brandon, Man.	75	20
Indian Head,	85	23
Agassiz, B. C.	57	11

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

Ottawa,	Bush,	8
Nappan,	39	6
Brandon,	42	31
Indian Head,	56	25
Agassiz,	36	22

SIX-ROWED BARLEY.

Ottawa,	Bush,	12
Nappan,	44	28
Brandon,	51	1
Indian Head,	60	6
Agassiz,	31	41

WHEAT.

Ottawa,	Bush,	8
Nappan,	33	37
Brandon,	35	28
Indian Head,	41	44
Agassiz,	21	30

CANADA'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The world is becoming more and more densely populated. The population is not standing still. The "hutches, matches and despatches" do not balance each other. The natural increase of the peoples of the world may be estimated to be six per cent. in ten years. It may possibly be greater. Improvement in sanitary condition and reduction in the destruction of life by war may overbalance that general disposition to put reproduction under bonds which some of our clerical friends believe that they have discovered. The food requirements of the world are, therefore, increasing yearly. There are more mouths to feed. Further, as the owners of these mouths grow in the grace and knowledge of civilization they require better food. Content with rye or rice during the formative period of their life, the nations become in their later stages of development more and more desirous of wheat products as the highest form of vegetable aliment. The world at large, and the black, yellow and red races as well as the people of Canada, have done so. It is in the memory of the living man when wheat formed a more important proportion of the food of the people of Ontario than it does. In 1852 there was an acre

of rye for every twenty of the population, and in 1891 there was an acre of rye for every thirty of the population—so rapidly and greatly has rye dropped out of the list of desirable food. If Russia develops in civilization as rapidly as she has done, the greatest rye-eating population of the world will consume less rye, and the demand for wheat will proportionately increase. The changes taking place in Russia are seen in the fact that while the population increased during the present decade about 10 per cent., the consumption of rye decreased by 16 per cent. If Russia attain to the normal average of the wheat eating provinces of other countries, the home demand upon her acreage in wheat would exhaust, in a score of years, all her possibilities under conditions similar to those today existing. These are factors making for increase in the consumption of wheat. If all the world's population arrived at the stage of civilization to which Great Britain, the United States, and Canada have attained, the demand for wheat would be about 7,000,000,000 bushels a year, and the supply at present rates would be no more than 2,500,000,000 bushels. To meet the world's demand, based upon the requirements of the three countries named, would call for an acreage three times that now sown in wheat.

It must not, however, be forgotten that we do not really know the possibilities of an acre. Regarding it as a bank to be drawn upon without depositing, we all know that there must come a time when the farmer will hear the ominous words, "No funds to credit." Regarding the acre as a laboratory, to be managed scientifically, no man knows the limit of production. Taking only the world's acreage under wheat in 1897 and applying to it the English standard, there would be 4,750,000,000 bushels, or more than double the actual yield, and even England's standard in recent times has been exceeded in her past history, and can easily be exceeded again, if it pays. To take our country, the census of 1891 showed that we had in the year 1890 in wheat 2,723,833 acres, yielding 42,000,000 bushels or about 15 bushels to an acre. This yield could easily be doubled.

But it is in the possibilities of the extension of the wheat area that Canada's future position as contributor to the world's stock of wheat is interesting and important. According to the "Statistical Year Book for 1897," the land area of Canada (not including the Boothia and the Melville Peninsulas, and the great aggregation of islands within the Arctic Circle, forming the District of Franklin) is over 3,000,000 square miles, 1,920,000,000 acres. Of that vast area there are under 3,000,000 acres to wheat-raising. What proportion of the 1,920,000,000 acres is available for wheat is not known.

In Manitoba and in Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabasca the Federal government have 270,000,000 acres available for settlement. The Canadian Pacific Railway have unsold about 17,500,000 acres of which 1,200,000 are in Manitoba. Other railway companies have about 5,500,000 acres available for settlement. The Canadian North-west Land Company have 1,800,000 acres. Commissioner Chipman says the Hudson-Bay Co. has a land grant in the fertile belt which amounts to 7,000,000 acres, of which 500,000 have been sold, leaving say 6,500,000 acres available. The swamp lands in Manitoba are under the control of the Provincial Government, and have an area of about 1,000,000 acres. Then, then, in the new western part of Canada there are over 300,000,000 acres of land fit for settlement. Now suppose that only one half of that is suitable for wheat-growing,

and that the average yield would be but half of the English standard, you would have 2,500,000,000 bushels. If it pays, the average can be doubled.

It does not seem to me at all likely that in the near future the world's growth in population and in civilization will overrun the world's possibilities in wheat growing even if we leave out of the discussion the enormous acreage in the other cereals, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, and in potatoes and rice, all of which foods are used in greater or less quantity, according to the price of wheat.—Farmers Advocate, Christmas number.

The World pictures Laurier with a large billet under his arm marked "draft twenty." Some of the Yankees would prefer to see it "draft twenty," especially those who after our lumber and pulpwood.—Spectator.

Vernon Views

Jack frost is staying with us well now.

Fortnightly services are still held at Vernon Bluff.

La Grippo is passing through this section and is missing but a very small number of the inhabitants.

We are glad to see William Cooper's smile around again.

Miss Flora Jones is spending a week in town with her friend Miss Musgrove.

Miss Aggie Cooper spent last week at Mrs. Hill's.

We are very sorry to hear that Mrs. Howden has been ill.

Quite a number of our boys took a stroll over to the Elkeley Concert and dance, and reported a very good time.

Don't neglect to take in the dance to-night. Good music will be furnished by Stoney Choppick and Barford. Dance to commence at 8 o'clock.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

The truth of the saying that "some men are born rich and others lucky" has been verified at least in one instance in San Francisco. One morning Mr. C. L. Whipple, one of the prominent men of the Nation was standing behind the desk, when a guest asked for a card directory. Mr. Whipple looked for the book in his account books, but, not finding it, was compelled to make an extensive search of the office, and was much annoyed at not being able to locate his guest. The more he thought upon the subject, the more he found he became convinced that a city directory in a hotel ought to be made stationary, and it should not be made fast to the counter, as it and the information seekers—of whom are not always guests of the house—would be in the way. An idea occurred to him, whereupon he had the model of a stand made, one that could be fastened to the floor, having a back top large enough for the directory, the desks of which would pass under a brass plate and be made fast with screws, leaving enough space around the book for small advertisements. This desk rest he had patented, and while he considered it a good thing from a hotel keeper standpoint, he was not aware that others would recognize its value so readily. To make a long story short, he has sold rights to use his patent in several countries and states, and has received therefor a clean cash \$6,700, and there are still several countries and states to have from.

For further information call on Marion & Marion, patent solicitors, New York, Life building, Montreal. Send stamp or call for a free copy of our Inventors Help.

SHELDON'S POPULAR BOOKS.

A copy of that splendid story entitled "Overcoming the World," by Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," "The Redemption of Fireworks," etc., has been sent us by the Book Printing Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. This story is interesting alike to old and young, and has a powerful influence in the moulding of character. Dr. Herck Johnson, who stands among the very foremost of religious leaders, says: "I have read 'Overcoming the World' with genuine interest. It is a bit of moral heroism that the world wants more of. By the side of realism and that vanities its fidelity to nature by stirring up moral courage, this little story shines like a star out of the darkness. It will put tears up into many eyes, and put moral heroism into many hearts." This makes eight books of Sheldon's published by The Book Printing Company, Limited, the entire fine collection of which makes a splendid set of books for Sunday school libraries. They are undoubtedly the best library books published this year. In paper covers, 25c; extra fine cloth binding, 50c. For sale by all dealers, or sent by the publishers post-paid on receipt of price. Or any six books in paper covers will be sent post-paid for \$1.00, by sending to the Book Printing Co., Limited, 75 and 80 Adelaide St., Toronto.

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

WE have still a large stock of Winter Goods on hand, and in order to clear out we will make a reduction of 15 per cent. for CASH or the next 30 days, on all Felt Boots, Men's and Ladies' Over-shoes, Read-Tail Clothing, and General Dry Goods. We will sell out our stock of

XMAS. GOODS.

Consisting of Toys, Dolls, Gloves and Handkerchief Boxes, Work Boxes, etc., at greatly reduced prices. Our stock of

GROCERIES

is complete in every line and prices right. We have a large consignment of Oysters, and Fruit for the Christmas Trade. Highest prices paid for Butter, Eggs, and Raw Furs.

A. E. IREDALE & CO.

Qu'Appelle Valley Hotel

THE ONLY LICENSED HOUSE AT FORT QU'APPELLE.

A full line of the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Ales, etc., is kept at the bar for the convenience of the public and visitors.

Parties seeking HEALTH OR RECREATION find the QU'APPELLE LAKES just the locality to meet their requirements, as well as a SPORTSMAN PARADISE.

ROBERT S. SMITH, Prop., Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

Change Attracts Notice

Advertise

If you have anything of value you wish to sell use the columns of THE PROGRESS. You will save time, and in the end, money too. If what you have is not worth advertising, don't sell it.

Job Work!

We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Work with neatness and with promptness and at reasonable prices. To do business it is necessary to let people know that you are prepared to do it. It is necessary for them to deal with some one, and the person doing business in a business-like way is THE one for them. Get some Letter Heads, Note Heads, Envelopes, Bill Heads, Statement Heads, Circulars, etc., printed at THE PROGRESS office and show your business enterprise.

LOCAL NEWS

Lebret.

The weather continues very cold and stormy.

Mr. Stevenson of Belmar attended the entertainment here on Friday night.

Miss McKinnon returns to Edmonton on the 9th inst.

Miss Bonifard visited her friend Miss Longpre at Strathcona on Saturday.

Mr. N. F. Williams, agent for the Manitoba Assurance Co., is doing the outlying districts, making Lebret his headquarters.

The pupils of the public school were pleased to welcome Minnie Bell back last week after some weeks illness.

Indian agent Graham visited the Industrial School on Saturday.

Mr. Forat, of Indian Head, will give lessons on the piano, violin, and organ and in French to those desiring to avail themselves of the opportunities. Charges moderate.

His Grace Archbishop Langevin has announced his visit to Lebret at the end of the present week.

In spite of the extremely disagreeable weather a goodly number attended the concert held in the Industrial School on Friday night. The programme, although rather lengthy, was well rendered and the entertainment a success financially. The duties of chairman were gracefully performed by Mr. Seymour. The children did exceptionally well considering the short time they had for preparation and the disadvantages under which many of them labored.

A chorus, entitled "Come, Birdie, Come," by Mary, Elizabeth and Bernadette Cougal, Emma and Victoria Fisher, deserves particular mention as well as a recitation, "Good Things," by Harold Seymour, which brought down the house. Other numbers on the programme contributed by the children were a recitation by Louis Mochan, movement exercise by six of the boys, a short dialogue "Boys' Rights," by Harold Seymour, Jos. Cougal, Arthur Bonifard and Louis Mochan, a couple of well executed tableaux, etc. Among the others who kindly assisted must first be mentioned Mr. Stack, to whom we desire to express our deep sense of gratitude for contributing in such a marked manner to the success of the entertainment. The music of the band was of its usual high order and was much appreciated.

Two songs by Mr. Stack were also well rendered, and a laughable farce "When Women Have Their Rights," by Mr. Stack, Mrs. Stack, and Mr. Smith, was probably the most enjoyable thing of the evening. In this Mr. Stack proved himself a comedian of no mean ability. Mrs. Stack presided at the organ in a very creditable manner. In fact, it is but fair to say that Mr. and Mrs. Stack are a whole entertainment in themselves. We must not forget the excellent assistance rendered by Mrs. Seymour, who sang two solos very acceptably. Mrs. Seymour also gave a recitation which was well received. Mr. Forat of Indian Head sang a couple of very acceptable songs, and Mr. Stevenson gave a humorous reading which merited hearty applause. Mr. Ledale sang a good comic song which was particularly well received, winning an enthusiastic encore. We would certainly be unfair in our report if we overlooked the very excellent cornet solo by Stanislaus Young, one of the members of the Industrial School Band, which completely captivated the audience. A well executed clog dance by Mr. Longman, a reading and recitation by Mr. Smith and a number of graphophone selections by Father Hugonard completed the programme.

We desire here to express the deep debt of obligation Father Hugonard has placed us under by his kind assistance in so many ways. On behalf of the teacher and pupils of Lebret school we heartily thank the genial Father and wish him continued success and prosperity in his capacity as principal of the Industrial school.

Council Minutes.

Minutes of a meeting of the council held on Tuesday, Jan. 2nd. Council resumed pursuant to adjournment. Present, the Reeve and Councillors Doolittle and Coles.

Comm. Jones and Shaw having deposited their certificates of election, took their seats.

Communications were received from the following: C. C. Chipman re H. B. Cos statute labor tax. G. V. A. Elliot re statute labor performed by G. Walgor. G. A. Magurk requesting settlement of claim.

The following accounts were received: J. P. Beauchamp, office supplies, \$8.35. Election expenses, Returning officer and poll division No. 1, \$25. Deputy returning officer in poll div. No. 2, \$11. Deputy returning officer in poll div. No. 3, \$8. Deputy returning officer in poll div. No. 4, \$3.

The finance committee submitted the following report:

We, your committee on finance, assessment and safety, beg leave to report as follows:

We recommend the payment of the following accounts, viz: J. P. Beauchamp, office supplies, \$8.35. Election expenses as under. Returning officer, \$21. W. McDonald, poll clerk, &c. \$4. F. G. Whiting, D. R. O. and mileage, \$4.50. R. McDonald, poll clerk, \$2. R. W. Elliott, D. R. O. and mileage, \$9. Gordon Elliott, poll clerk, \$2. E. S. Kent, D.R.O., and Mileage, \$4.90. J. W. Crowe, poll clerk, \$2. H. Anderson, use of house, \$2. Total, \$65.65.

And we recommend that the account of G. A. Magurk be not entertained, and that the statement of the Secy-treas. for the month be received and passed, J. P. Jones, Chairman.

The secretary's report was as follows:

General Municipal Fund, \$1489.75. Noxious weeds fund, \$255.42. Mill loans fund, \$565.83. Statute labor fund, \$1573.91. Legislature grant, \$14. License fund, \$11.25. Cemetery, \$8.25. School District No. 1, \$2,897.19. School district No. 2, \$3,600.01. School District No. 3, \$4,191. School District No. 4, \$4,731. S. D. No. 174, \$49,443. S. D. No. 211, \$1,146. S. D. No. 327, \$188.60. S. D. No. 355, \$102.30. S. No. 357, \$438.72. Total, \$41,500.00. Jos. C. Starr, Secy-treas.

Jones—Doolittle—That the report of the finance committee be received and adopted, and that the Reeve and the secy-treas. are hereby authorized to issue cheques in accordance with the same. Carried.

Shaw—Coles—That in accordance with section 179 of the municipal ordinance, this council do not see their way clear to make any further reduction in the Hudson Bay Co.'s statute labor tax for last year. Carried.

Shaw—Coles—That the statute labor tax charged against the N.W. 4, 22, 15, 16, and paid by Gottlieb Walgor, be refunded. Carried.

The Reeve and Councillors Doolittle and Coles having deposited their certificates of election and their oaths of office with the Secy-treas., took their seats.

The minutes of last regular meeting were read.

Doolittle—Coles—That the minutes as read be adopted. Carried.

The following committees were appointed and the same are hereby appointed the standing committees for the current year, viz: Finance, assessment and safety, Councillors Jones, Doolittle and Coles; Road and bridge, Councillors Shaw, Jones and Coles. Health and Charity, Councillors Doolittle, Coles and Shaw.

Doolittle—Coles—That this meeting now adjourn till 1.30. Carried.

Jones—Coles—That the services of Mr. A. D. Dickson be employed in the matter of the removal of property distrained on the W. 4, 35, 18, 11. Carried.

Doolittle—Shaw—That the rates for the current year be struck on the assessment of 1908. Carried.

Doolittle—Shaw—That the secy-treas. make out a list of the lands in arrears of taxes, liable to be sold for taxes, for the next meeting of the council. Carried.

Jones—Doolittle—That the caretaker of the town hall be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase a No. 2 cook stove for the use of the room upstairs in the town hall. Carried.

Jones—Coles—That this meeting do now adjourn. Carried.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
FORT QUAPPELLE.

25c

Is the price of every article on our

BARGAIN TABLE

THIS WEEK.

C. FETHERSTONHAUGH,
LIVERY STABLES

QUAPPELLE STATION and FORT QUAPPELLE

Daily Stage between Fort Qu'Appelle and Appelle Station.

First class rigs and horses. Careful drivers.

Stage leaves Qu'Appelle Station at 8 am, and the Fort at 2.30

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.
Gilding, Glazing, Paper Hanging
and Kalsomining
ALL WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
QUAPPELLE STATION and
INDIAN HEAD

STRAYED
From the Qu'Appelle, on or about 12th Jan. 1909, one three year old red and white cow, with dark round steers, horns with mark on left horn, which also answers to the following number of the above cattle: J. P. Jones.

Rheumatic Torture

South American Rheumatic Cure Cures in 1 to 3 Days

Solomon Woodworth, of Haverhill, N.H., is rescued from a deplorable helplessness, induced by the acquired rheumatism. Mr. Woodworth had contracted rheumatism of the several form and in a very short time was unable to get on his feet, for weeks he could not get on his feet, he suffered the most violent pains in his arms and hands, and his face became so swollen that he could not see his eyes, and his sufferings became so intense that he felt he could not live, so terrible were his sufferings. He began taking South American Rheumatic Cure, and after the second dose he experienced great relief and at the end of three hours every vertebra of his spine was gone, the use of his hand and arm returned gradually and he felt altogether like a new man, and to-day rejoices in a cure which he procured almost a miracle. South American Rheumatic Cure cures in 1 to 3 days every form of rheumatism and neuralgia. Do not suffer longer, it will relieve in six hours.

South American Nervine soothes the nerves and cures all forms of nervousness.

South American Kidney Cure cures only kidney diseases—relieves in a few hours.

Qu'Appelle Drug & Stationery Co.



IF YOU

Intend spending the winter in a

Milder Climate

Write or call for particulars of rates routes, etc.

To

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Reduced Rate
Excursion Tickets

Apply to nearest C.P.R. agent, or to ROBERT KERR, Traffic Manager, Winnipeg

Ocean Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and quickest route to the Old Country.

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Californian	Allan Line	Jan. 21
Peruvian	Allan Line	Feb. 11
Island	Dominion Line	Jan. 18
		From Portland.
Magellan	Allan Line	Jan. 21
		From New York.
Cyprian	White Star Line	Jan. 21
Cuba	Canada Line	" 14
Australia	do do	" 21
Florida	do do	" 21
St. Louis	American Line	" 24
Paris	do do	" 25
Southland	Red Star Line	" 18
Freeland	do do	" 25
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Cabin, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80, upwards. 2 Intermediate \$30 to \$50. Steerage \$24.00 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Freight passages arranged from all points. Apply to the Station Agent, Qu'Appelle.

GEO. W. WILLIAM STITT, General Agent, Winnipeg

MEAT STORE

We do a general butcher business in all its branches.

Salt and fresh meat by hand. Best quality of Fresh Meat

J.R. NORTH
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General Agents for Manitoba and N.W. Territories, Representing A

Gold, Silver Nickel, and Copper-plating Company.

Do all kinds of Fine Plating, Making Watches, Jewelry, Table Ware, Bicycles, etc., NEW.

AGENTS WANTED

In every Town. The right men can make \$100 per month.

Write for samples and particulars at once. Address Qu'Appelle Station.

NOTICE

A NY person or persons found eating or drinking in the hall of No. 22, 17, 14 and 15, who have 1 of 61, will be fined according to law.

By T. O. ATKINSON WS

Dated at Qu'Appelle, Dec. 25.

HOSTILE FILIPINOS.

U. S. TROOPS RETIRE FROM DE FORE ILOILO.

Agoncillo's Effrontery, Bordering on Treason, Denounced — A U. S. Senator Suggests His Arrest.

London, Jan. 9.—The Philippines committee at Paris, Madrid and London telegraphed on Saturday to President McKinley a dispatch which reads: "We protest against the disembarkation of American troops at Iloilo." The London telegram reads: "The treaty of peace is still unratified. American claim to sovereignty premature. Pray consider resolution regarding Iloilo. Filipinos wish for friendship of Americans and author militarism and deceit."

The representative of the Associated Press learns that the Filipino Junta at Paris received a telegram from the Filipino agent at Hong Kong, dated Saturday and saying: "Fight with Americans unavoidable. We are not the aggressors."

A telegram from an English house at Manila today says the situation is very strained and there is much anxiety. The dispatch also contains news from Iloilo, the substance of which was that United States troops had not yet landed.

Mail advices from the so-called Filipino government, received here today, say that Aguinaldo declared all foreign trade entering ports under Filipino control be admitted on payment of a duty of five per cent, ad valorem, and all export trade is liable to a duty of one per cent, ad valorem.

Buffalo, Jan. 9.—A special to the Evening News from Washington says: "The news from Iloilo is such that there is a well defined belief now that hostilities can scarcely be averted. The report that the United States troops now confronting Iloilo will remove some miles away, to Guinara Island, between Panacea and Negros, is taken to mean that General Miller, acting on instructions from General Otis, will not yet begin hostilities, which means undoubtedly the burning of the city of Iloilo, the second city of the Philippines, and probably great loss of life. The insurgents have an army of 8,000 men, under General Malvar, and now that the United States forces are to withdraw they will probably settle down to await the arrival of Aguinaldo or instructions from him as to future action. In the meantime every preparation is being hurried to send forward the troops ordered to Manila, and more ships will likely be added to the fleet under Dewey. The special concludes by saying: "Probably no nation ever witnessed a greater exhibition of effrontery, bordering on treason, than that now being given by Felipe Agoncillo, who is, in his own mind at least, the representative of the Philippine national government of which Aguinaldo is dictator. Agoncillo, through his secretary, Sixto Lopez, gave a special interview to a reporter yesterday and expressed most inflammatory sentiments. The interview was repeated to a member of the senate committee on foreign relations, who said: 'If I were in charge of the executive branch of the United States government, I should order the arrest of Messrs. Agoncillo and Lopez tomorrow morning. There is plenty of warrants in law for such a proceeding.' Agoncillo has in his possession credentials signed by Aguinaldo appointing him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States. The Filipino and his secretary have recently received a firm of local lawyers to guide them through diplomatic waters, and it has been decided by them, in view of the state department's refusal to answer the demand for the recognition of their credentials and Philippine independence, to insist upon an answer. In view of Agoncillo's activity to date there is a description on the part of some of the national sources, well versed in national and international law, to introduce and adopt a resolution providing for his expulsion from this country. In reality he is Agoncillo's spy, the statesman claim, and if his advice to Aguinaldo results in bloodshed at Iloilo there is no question as to what will be done with the dastardly envoy. Agoncillo said yesterday the Filipinos would never consent to be governed by the United States, but would have only independence. They had an army of many men and were ready to fight for their liberty."

Rescuers Drowned.

Victoria, Jan. 9.—The shipwreck Tacoma, arrived from the Orient, has news that Heri Standing and a party of the Swedish Geographical society, who were searching for Andree in northern Siberia, have been drowned in the Lena delta, 2,000 miles north of Irkutsk.

Fire at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assn. Jan. 9.—Joyner and Elkington's grist mill was totally destroyed by fire tonight. The cause is unknown. The loss is over \$15,000, covered by about 16,000 insurance. Owing to a favorable wind other buildings were saved.

Death of Mr. A. S. Wink.

Port Arthur, Jan. 9.—Mr. Alexander Stronach Wink, a leading barrister and resident of Port Arthur for the last fifteen years, died quite suddenly today. Mr. Wink has been illing for about a year, but the cause of fatal complaint. He was a long time in partnership with Messrs. Osler and Gwynne of Dundas, and afterwards practised in the county of Bruce from whence he came to Port Arthur. He leaves a widow, a daughter of the late Rev. James Herald, formerly of Dundas and Port Arthur, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Wink was town solicitor for Port Arthur from its incorporation in 1884 until December, 1902, and during that time had charge of many important suits in connection with the affairs of the town, in all of which he was successful. He was considered one of the best municipal lawyers in Canada.

Prince Hilkoff.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—Prince D. A. Hilkoff, of Russia, is again in the city in connection with the expected arrival of 2,000 Donkubors. Prince Hilkoff expects them along in a few days, and has with him two Russians who were sent on as advance agents. The 2,000 Donkubors who were expected will be followed in a few weeks by 2,500 others and by spring 5,000 more will arrive and settle in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Steamer at St. Paul Overdue.

New York, Jan. 9.—Late this afternoon Superintendent Wright of the American line gave out the following: The following information comes by cable: "The steamer American saw the St. Paul on Wednesday, January 4, at 3 p. m., in latitude 49 43, longitude 23, during a heavy snow storm." The position given is 1,280 miles from the Needles. Allowing for difference of time the St. Paul had been out 88 hours from the Needles and had averaged over 12 1/2 knots.

SMALLPOX OUTBREAK.

Six Cases at Coteau du Lac—Four That the Disease May Spread.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—The six cases of smallpox discovered at Coteau du Lac, about forty miles from Montreal, are situated in the very heart of the section occupied by the laboring people employed on the Soulanges canal. The disease first appeared two weeks ago, but was not known to be smallpox. Dr. Beaudry, of the provincial board of health, left town on Saturday morning to visit the district and already has sent word that six people are down with the terrible disease. The origin of the outbreak is not known, but it is thought to come from a number of Italian laborers boarding at the house where the disease is. The laborers worked on the Soulanges canal and came mostly from Ontario. The central position in which the suffering families are located inspires grave fear for the general safety and stringent precautions are being taken to prevent any spreading among outsiders. Dr. Laberge, medical health officer for the city, is satisfied that up to the present moment there is no case of smallpox in the city. Dr. Laberge says he has little fear of the disease spreading to Montreal, as his department is well organized and ready to meet it. He urges, however, as a greater precaution, the immediate vaccination of those not already vaccinated. The cases at Coteau are being strictly watched and any sign of the disease at any other place will be immediately looked after and the patient isolated.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Spanish Troops Reach Spain From Cuba in a Plutonic Condition.

Barcelona, Jan. 9.—The Spanish transport, Notre Dame de Salut, which sailed from Havana on December 19 for this port, has arrived here with 1,100 repatriated soldiers on board. The vessel was overcrowded and many of the troops were found to be ill on the steamer's arrival. During the voyage thirty-nine deaths had occurred. The sick soldiers were promptly attended to and 900 of them were taken in ambulances to the hospitals and 100 others were removed to the quarantine. The remainder of the troops were in a fully emancipated condition and were hardly able to stand. Crowds of persons who had assembled to welcome the returning soldiers were horrified at the sights presented by the men and wept and cursed at the mismanagement of the officials.

High Joint Commission.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The United States and Canadian commissioners held a brief session today, followed by meetings of the sub-committee on northeastern fisheries and on the shipment of goods in bond. Fair progress, it is thought, is being made in both these important subjects. The fisheries' problem is particularly complicated, and it is made more so by many long-standing disputes growing out of the wide ramifications of the subject. It is hoped by the commission that this is one of the subjects on which a mutually satisfactory agreement will be reached before adjournment, as it will remove a serious source of friction between Canada and the United States. The matter is not yet finally adjusted.

BAD FEELING AGAIN.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The Most Conservative Observers See a Menace of Serious Trouble in the Situation.

London, Jan. 8.—All events seem to work together in European politics to increase the tension between Great Britain and France. The past week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants, just when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relation between the two powers. This includes those who, up to the present, have considered the belligerency to be more talk than deed, and superstitiousness on the part of France and to minority weakness on the part of Great Britain in insisting upon what she considers to be her rights. On one side France seems to foster the growing belief that Great Britain is determined under some pretext or other, to force her into war and is willing to make a pretext if no plausible excuse arises. On the other side, a large party of the British public profess that their patience has been strained beyond endurance by what they deem to be the unvarnished dishonesty of French diplomacy. The past twenty-four hours brought the publication of the Times denouncing France in language so fiery for that conservative newspaper that Frenchmen are reading the two together and are construing them as a declaration of policy, inspired by the man in the street. It is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies.

Other papers may storm and swell and are not noticed, but when the Times becomes abusive foreigners interpret it as being the voice of the government. In the present instance, some Englishmen will place the same construction upon its utterance, recalling how the Times led the "No surrender" cry when the Fashoda incident under evident inspiration. In fact it is certain, public opinion in Great Britain will not sanction the government to sever an inch to avoid war with France, thinking that if it must come, this is the best time to have it out.

Many people give importance to the issue of the Madagascar blue book, and somewhat less to the quiet but unmistakable propaganda in Khartoum by which the British agent there, Viscount Cromer, in his remarks to the Sheiks, announced that Great Britain had set her seal upon Egypt. If there ever was a doubt in the minds of her European rivals that Great Britain intended to foreclose the mortgage upon which she has expended so much labor and blood to secure, it must have been set at rest by the utterance of Lord Cromer, in which the word "protectorate" written in large letters appeared, though the government mouthpiece carefully abstained from using that incendiary word. A more definite notice that Great Britain's tenure of Egypt is permanent could not be asked. The British agent told the assembled Sheiks that henceforth they would live under the joint British and Egyptian flags, knowing no sovereignty but that of the Queen and the Khedive, which of course means that the latter will be a harmless figurehead. This formal assumption of sovereignty over the Soudan is more distasteful to France than to any other nation, and renewed protests may be expected.

In the meantime another crop of the most notable of the Frenchmen of Great Britain's domination in Africa is about to be consummated. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former premier of Cape Colony, alleged instigator of the Zambesi and so called "Napoleon of South Africa," is going to England to arrange for pushing forward the Cape Town railway to long the armistice of the imperial party. A definite proposition will be presented by Mr. Rhodes to London capitalists for an extension of the road from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika. Its importance for some years will be political instead of commercial and he hopes to persuade the British government to smooth the way by guaranteeing 2 1/2 per cent interest on the bonds to cover the cost of construction.

The Later-Lake Short Line.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—At a meeting of the council of the board of trade this afternoon, a letter was read from Arthur W. L. Macdonald, president of the Grand Trunk, announcing the Grand Trunk would do all it could to promote a short rail line between the upper and lower lakes and it would give sites for elevators both at Collingwood and Toronto. The question of this new route has since the public were very strongly, and there a general expectation that the movement will not end until the line is built and the elevators erected. At the meeting a proposition was made that the work be taken up by the government, which was met with surprise by the great weight in which Mr. Macdonald's suggestion is held. The question of the short line is one of the most important of the day and the government are anxiously considering it.

Second Case of Polio.

New York, Jan. 8.—The Herald says: There is a strong likelihood that Henry C. Barnett, who died at the Knickerbocker Athletic club on Nov. 10, ostensibly from diphtheria, according to the death certificate made out by his physician, was murdered by poison, as was Mrs. Adams, and that the same poison was used to take his life as was utilized in the case of the woman. Cyanide of mercury was administered in each case. The body of Barnett has been exhumed and it is said that sufficient evidence has been obtained to prove that the body contains traces of the poison named. There is said to be little doubt that the person who caused the death of Mrs. Adams is also responsible for the death of Barnett, with the difference, that while he did not intend to kill Mrs. Adams, but Cornish, the death of Barnett was deliberately planned.

Important Decision.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Justice Peckham today handed down the opinion of the United States supreme court in the case of the United States vs. the Buffalo Natural Gas and Fuel company, appealing by the United States from the decision of the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit. This case involved the right of the Gas company to import gas from Canada by means of pipes under the Niagara river free of duty. The opinion classifies natural gas as crude bitumen and has the effect of admitting it free of duty under the tariff law of 1890 and also under the present law.

Troops for Manila.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Secretary Alger has decided to send four regiments of infantry to the Philippines. The 14th, 12th and 17th have been designated and in addition the 3rd Infantry, now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will go by the same route, namely, across the Atlantic.

Besides the Solace, which was ordered earlier in the day to proceed at once to Manila, Secretary Long has ordered the gunboats Princeton and Yorktown to the same point. The Princeton is now at New York and will go via Suez. The Yorktown is at San Francisco and will cross the Pacific.

BRITISH CABLE NEWS.

The Gladstone Memorial Fund Accumulates Slowly.

London, Jan. 8.—The Gladstone memorial is wholly failing to evoke a popular response. Only £50,000 was requested, yet in spite of every appeal only £22,000 has been raised, although Lord Kitchener procured over £100,000 for the Gordon memorial college at Khartoum. The official list shows in round numbers small contributions from many towns. For instance Cambridge gives £25, Halifax £25, Ipswich £25, York £25, Luton £25.

Yesterday was Mrs. Gladstone's 57th birthday. She is in fairly good health although mentally showing signs of great age. A mistake of a police officer in the town of Leith, near Edinburgh, has caused considerable amusement, and at the same time gives an idea of the length to which the war preparations were carried by Great Britain at the time of the Fashoda excitement. It seems that placards calling for the mobilization of the army reserve, militia and volunteers were printed and distributed among the chief constables, with instructions to post them in prominent places in their towns, upon receiving orders. The policeman at Leith, under a misapprehension, ordered the placards posted, and soon the patriotic men of Leith were swarming to headquarters to aid in the defence of their country. When the mistake was discovered, the placards were hurriedly removed, but the police will not be allowed to forget the error for a long time.

U. S. Money Orders.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The postal departments of the United States and Canada today reached an agreement providing for a considerable reduction of the rates on international money orders. This action is the result of a plan formulated by the first assistant postmaster, General Beattie to change the fee system in the drawing and paying of international money orders and to cover the interest on the money orders to reduce the price of such orders to the same rate which exists in domestic money orders in each country. An instance is cited by the postoffice department officials here of a man in St. Albans, Vt. who sent an order for \$500 to a place in Canada only seven miles from St. Albans. The order cost him 45 cents. The same order, made payable in Sierra, Alaska, United States territory, thousands of miles away, would have cost only \$1.50.

Death of a Veteran.

St. Catharines, Jan. 9.—Nathan H. Panting, J. P., one of the oldest residents of Niagara district, died at the family residence, "Bickory Valley," on Sunday afternoon. Deceased was in his eighty-first year and had spent a very active life in the township and country, besides having served in the rebellion of 1861 as a trooper under O. J. Macdonald.

NOW IT IS PERSIA.

Russian Aggression in the Shah's Empire—Farrukh Franchise.

London, Jan. 8.—Some concern is manifested in the foreign office at the news of the Russian activity in Persia, and it is evident that Russia is expected to take action. For years past the Russian and British ministers have been exceedingly intriguing at Tehran. The old Shah used to play the Sultan of Turkey's game of setting the entire diplomatic corps by the ears, but the present occupant of the throne lacks the nerve to resist the alternate advances and cajoleries of the Russians. With the result that the Shah's sovereignty in the provinces adjoining Russia is now little more than nominal. Russia's latest move is the demand of a concession to build a railroad right across Persia from the Russian frontier to the Indian Ocean, which, in British opinion, would be only a prelude to the annexation of Persia. This, if the traditional policy of this country is maintained, would be resisted by force of arms. The immediate fear of the foreign office is that if the Shah, at England's bidding, should place up courage and refuse the railroad concession, Russia will find a pretext for a declaration of war against Persia which would set the entire case ablaze. The only alternate in view at present is an Anglo-Russian compact for the partition of Persia, and there is some reason to believe that an indirect proposal to that effect has actually been made by the British government recently. The main object to such a solution of the difficulty is that a Russian outlet to the Indian Ocean means the establishment of Russian ports on England's main road to India, which is utterly opposed to the British foreign policy. One thing is certain and that is, that if Russia came to force the pace, which she seems disposed to do, the days of Persia as an independent power are numbered.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 8.—A decree has been issued abolishing two of the naval and three of the military arsenals of the country. This step has been taken with a view of retrenchment of expenditure.

The Duke of Northumberland is dead.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 5.—Wheat recollects, 249,000 bushels; exports, 208,500 bushels.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—Futures closed as follows:

Wheat — Jan. 57 1/2; May 70 3/4; July 68 3/4.
Corn — Jan. 25 1/8; May 32 1/8; July 31 3/8.
Oats — Jan. 25 5/8; May 27 1/8; July 25 5/8.
Ribs — Jan. 41 50; May 45 04.
Lard — Jan. 45 02; May 45 75.
Pork — Jan. 49 92; May 50 30; July 50 52.

WHEAT & GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, Fort William, 60c.
Flour—Patent, \$1.95; strong bakers, \$1.75; second bakers, \$1.65; XXXX, per sack of 48 lbs., \$1.60.
Wheat—Milling, 60c.; Chicken feed, 25c. to 30c. per bushel of 60 lb.
Milfeed—Barley, 40c. and shorts \$12 per ton in bulk; large lots, 50c. per ton less.
Ground Feed—Oat, chop, \$17 to \$19 per ton; mixed barley and oats, \$15 to \$16; and wheat mixtures, \$8 to \$12.
Old cake, \$24 per ton.
Outturn—Car lots of rolled about \$1.50 for 80 lb. sacks.
Oats—50c. per bushel.
Barley—Feed, 24 to 25c. per bushel of 48 lb.; malting, 40c.
Flax seed—40c. per bushel.
Butter—Creamery, to 22 1/2c.; dairy, 12 1/2 to 14c.
Cheese—Large, 5c.; small, 10c.
Eggs—Fresh, 25c.; Bred, 15c. to 17c.
Dressed Mutton—Bacon, 30c.; mutton 7c. to 8c.; hams, 8c. to 9c.; hogs, 5c. to 6c.; wool, 5c. to 6c.
Poultry—Spring chickens 8c. to 2c. per lb.; turkeys 10c. to 12c.; ducks and geese 8c. to 10c.
Guns—Rabbits, 8c. each, or three for 20c.; pigeons, 20c. per pair; wild ducks, 2c. per pair.
Vegetables—Potatoes, 10c. per bushel; turnips, 15c. to 20c. per bushel; parsnips, 15c. per lb.; carrots, 30c.; beets, 10c. per bushel; celery, 10c. per dozen; cabbage, 1c. to 1 1/2c. per pound; onions, \$1.00 per bushel; Spanish onions, \$2 per crate; mushrooms, 1c. in 10c. per lb.
Hides—No. 1, 65c.; No. 2, 45c.; No. 3, 30c. to 40c.; calf, 8c.; sheepskins and lambskins, 40c. to 50c.; horse hides, 75c. to \$1.00 each; colts, 50c. to 60c. each.
Wool—Nominal, as to 8c.
Tallow—No. 1, 25c.; No. 2, 2 1/2c. to 4c.
Soybean Meal—2 1/2c. per pound.
Hops—Baled, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per sack.
Cattle—Butcher's cattle nominal at 3c.; stockers, 2 to 2 1/2c.
Sheep—2 1/2c. here.
Hogs—Good heavy hogs at 4 1/2c. to 5c. off cars here.
Cows—Heavily bring from 2 1/2c. to 3c.
Hens—Good average from \$1.00 up; work horses from \$1.50 a team up.

WANTED. First class **SAUNDRESS** wanted. For particulars apply at the Free Press Office.

LEE WING. Next door to Mr. A. Muller's harness.

WIGMORE'S EDGE OF CHINA

LEE WING.
Next door to Dr. A. M. Goff's harness shop.
WILSON'S BUILDING, ON ST. JAMES ST.

LOCAL NEWS

Runaway.

A runaway on Sunday created a slight stir in the Sabbath calm on our streets.

Bible Soc. ety.

The annual meeting of the Qu'Appelle branch of the Canada Bible Society will be held on Friday evening, the 29th, at 8 o'clock. A good attendance is requested.

Benedict's Ball.

A rumor is afloat that the married men of this town purpose holding a ball next week. As men of experience will be at the head of affairs, it will no doubt be a success.

Socials.

We believe the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church intend giving a congregational social soon—perhaps next week. We understand the Presbyterians also intend having a social shortly.

A Safety Pin

The little four months old daughter of Wm. Walker got a safety pin stuck in its throat on Tuesday night. A doctor was called in and had to perform an operation in the side of the neck to get the pin out. The child is doing well.

Christian Endeavor.

The Society of Christian Endeavor will, until further notice, meet every Tuesday evening instead of on Monday nights as in the past. The president will be glad to welcome all young people.

Vote of Thanks.

The officers of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society wish to express their sincere thanks to the Ladies of Qu'Appelle for the kind assistance in connection with the ball on Tuesday night.

German Wedding.

A number of residents were up bright and early Monday in order to be present at the marriage ceremony in the Roman Catholic church. They expected to see a double wedding but only one took place. The other is to follow shortly.

New Grist Mill.

It is likely, from reports received, that Fort Qu'Appelle will have a new grist mill ready for the 1899 crop. If this is true we commend them for their enterprise. Indian Head will also boast of a mill this year. The foundation stone and other material is now being drawn. Can Qu'Appelle afford to be out of the race?

Wolsley Contingent.

The following are the names of the curlers who went to Wolsley Monday to take part in the district competition to be held there this week: "Irish" Currie, C. Booth, W. Vioris, J. McEwen, (skip); J. Booth, C. Bailey, J. Dundas, Dr. Henderson (skip). In the bonspiel the following will compete: T. Wilson, J. Booth, J. Dundas, C. Booth (skip). We trust they will give a good account of themselves.

Vernon F. B. C. Dance.

The town hall on Thursday night last was the scene of a gay and festive gathering, on the occasion of the annual dance of the above foot-ball club. Though the hall was not crowded a goodly number were present and indulged in the graceful pastime. A lengthy and varied programme was provided, for which Messrs. Barford and Chappick furnished the music in their usual familiar style. About midnight an excellent repast for the refreshment of the inner man was partaken of and the entertainment broke up about 3 a.m.

A Friend.

Many of the numerous friends of the Rev. H. S. Alshurst, at one time chaplain of St. Peter's, Qu'Appelle Station, will be interested in the following particulars of his departure. He left here some five or six years ago for Nelson Mission. Until recently services were held in a large mission room but Mr. Alshurst's congregation became so large that it was absolutely necessary to build a church. It was started last spring and about the middle of Dec. it was opened with fitting ceremony.

The church is a fine stone building costing about \$8,000, all but \$750 of which is paid. The minister thinks this amount can be paid off soon.

One Point.

The curlers who went to Wolsley and played in the District Competition were defeated, by one point.

Special Discount.

On all subscriptions due previous to June 30th, 1898 The Phoenix offers a special discount of 10 per cent, if paid on or before Feb. 29th. As our rates are \$1.00 in advance or \$1.50 if not paid within six months, this is a splendid offer, and we hope to see many avail themselves of this opportunity.

Hymeneal.

Mr. William Hammond, of Keewatin, and representative of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co.'s elevator of this town, and Miss Maggie Hannah, sister of Mrs. G. A. McGurk, were married in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. S. W. Thompson officiated, and a large audience was present. The bride was attired in white cashmere trimmed with pearl. Miss Olive Gibson, the bridesmaid, was very prettily dressed in white muslin trimmed with lace and silk ribbons. Mr. William Millar supported the groom. The wedding supper was served at the home of Mrs. McGurk to which some twenty guests sat down. The table was adorned with the artistically decorated wedding cake, which fully upheld the reputation of our confectioner, Mr. A. McKenzie. The wedding gifts typified the popularity of the bride among her friends and acquaintances and certainly formed a superb collection. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond went east to spend their honeymoon, after which they will return to town for a short time.

Re-Union

Tuesday came in blustery and cold and it was feared the evening would be so cold and rough that the Agricultural re-union would not be the success that had been anticipated, that few outside of the town would be able to attend. But the wind settled and the weather became milder. The night was so bright and clear that a large crowd from the surrounding country were tempted to drive into town, and by 10 o'clock a large crowd had gathered in the town hall. The officers and directors had decorated the hall and made all needful arrangements for the convenience and comfort of those attending. Messrs. Barford and Chappick furnished excellent music for a lengthy and varied dance programme. Uptairs, good provision was made for those who prefer displaying their ornaments to dancing. The gathering was noticeable for its sociability and good behavior throughout. At 12 o'clock refreshments were served in good style, the officers and directors of the society acting as waiters. The company broke up about 1 a.m., quite willing to acknowledge that the evening had been one long to be remembered because of the pleasure derived. The society deserves praise for the way in which they managed the affair, and their name for one pleasant evening a year is upheld.

PERSONALS.

A. Gray spent a few days in Winnipeg last week.

H. Gardner, of Indian Head, spent Sunday in town.

A. Dundas and J. Coxford spent Sunday and Monday in Regina.

Mr. Dickson, of Wilewauke, paid a flying visit to Qu'Appelle Station on Monday.

B. and G. S. Davis, of Indian Head, visited their parents in town on Sunday.

Rees Morgan left on Monday morning to try his luck in the gold fields of the west.

W. D. McGregor, of Regina, and formerly of Qu'Appelle, was a guest at the Leland over Sunday.

John Rogers, homestead inspector, of Regina, accompanied by his son, spent Sunday in town, a guest at the Leland.

Miss Mary Jelly returned to town on Sunday after spending the holidays with her parents near Regina.

L. J. Longpre, of Menemou, Mich., arrived in town on Saturday. We understand Mr. Longpre intends taking up his residence with us.

H. J. Wilson, of the Leland staff, Regina, spent Sunday in town. On his return trip he was accompanied by his mother, who will spend a week or two visiting friends.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

Purchase.

Mr. L. J. Longpre has purchased the barber business of Mr. J. H. Cowan, and intends enlarging and fixing up the shop.

Fort News.

We received a good budget from our regular Fort correspondent too late for insertion this week. It will appear next week.

Winnipeg Theatre.

For the first four days of the Winnipeg bouspiel, Feb. 6, 7, 8 and 9, Mr. C. P. Walker, manager of the above theatre, has secured as a special attraction the Gilmore and Leonard's latest comedy, "Hogan's Alley". On Friday night the comedy, "The Man from Mexico" will be on.

FOR GOOD COOKS



The secret of good cooking is largely in the material used as we all know. The housewife who buys her supplies of us is almost insured against failure. The variety of our stock enables the good cook to buy exactly what she wants and the prices are always the lowest to be found any where.

New Recipes, for Cooking and Table use. Cleaned Utensils. Mixed Pickles, ready for use. Assorted Jellies. Table Jellies. Since Meats, Jams etc.

Just Opened.
J. P. Beauchamp

S. H. Caswell & Co.,
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COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

Four Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

CORRESPONDENTS:
"MOLSON'S BANK, Winnipeg.
Drafts paid at principal places of Canada at the Molson's bank.

Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

Qu'Appelle Station. - - Assn.

NOTICE.

Any person taking wood of any description off the land belonging to the Edgeley estate, will be prosecuted.

By Order, W. C. CAMERON.

Edgeley, Nov. 21st, 1898

WANTED.

A First class LAUNDRESS wanted. For particulars apply at the Phoenix office.

CARD.

To the Electors of South Qu'Appelle Electoral District.

GENTLEMEN.—While thanking you for your confidence and support in the past, I beg to remind you that any change of residence from Qu'Appelle to Regina, will in no way diminish the interest I feel in the success of your district. I shall make it a point to visit the different parts of the constituency as much as possible, and will be pleased to see any of you who may, at any time, be visiting the Electoral Capital. Any communication addressed to me here, either about public or private affairs, shall have prompt attention.

Trusting that I may merit your confidence in the future as in the past, I remain, Yours, obedient servant.

G. H. Y. RULYEA

A Gold Watch TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Each person buying \$5.00 worth of goods in cash has the privilege of guessing the number of yards in a piece of goods selected for the purpose. The one coming nearest to the quantity receives the watch. Competition closes on Jan. 29. Goods marked in plain figures. No extra charge on account of the prize.

C. T. BAILEY CO.

TAILORING

Latest Fashions. Perfect Fits. Prices Cheap. Good Workmanship. A choice collection of samples to select from.

English and Canadian Tweeds, Serges, Panting, Worsted, and Overcoats. Everybody likes to be dressed well. Leave your order and get a good fit.

J. A. TRUSLER,

Main St., Qu'Appelle Station

McCAUL & HARVEY,

Lumber, Coal and Insurance.

COAL SOLD FOR SPOT CASH ONLY!

Agents for Gait Mine, Pennsylvania and Western Anthracite, Souris, Lignite and Blacksmith Coal.

JUST OPENED

A GENERAL BUTCHER BUSINESS

Always on hand: Fresh and Salt Meats. Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

FARMERS

The Highest Cash Price Paid for Good Beef Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, etc.

I am here to STAY. A share of your patronage solicited.

GEO. AMBLER,

Main Street, Qu'Appelle Station.

WM. JOHNSTON,

Headquarters for

Hardware,

-:- Cutlery

STOVES

and everything in the Tin and Glassware line.

Call and see my new get-up.

Lanterns

Nothing to heat it on the market.

HOLT & HOWE

Chimney Sweeps.

Moderate Charges.

OH MOTHER, LOOK!

HERE'S A BARGAIN.

Onions \$2.00 (only)

per bushel.

They are all very fine and large. Every one is worth a trial. You can taste before you buy them. But be sure you come in time.

D. BROWN,

City Meat Market,

QU'APPELLE STATION.

CHOP.

Get your grain crushed fine. A new 3-ROLL CRUSHER every Tuesday and Wednesday at the

College Farm.

Chinese

Laundry.

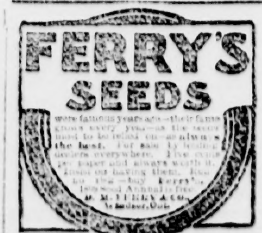
QU'APPELLE STATION.

Orders by stage will be attended to.

White shirts, each	10c
Top shirts, " "	7 1/2c
Woolen shirts, " "	5c
Undershirts, " "	5c
Drawers, " "	5c
Handkerchiefs, " "	2 1/2c
Socks, 3 pair for	10c
Collars	3 for 10c

LEE WING.

Next door to C. A. Matlock's harness shop



WAGBORN'S SHED AT ST. CATHARINE, ONT.